

INLAND RAID
BY ZEPPELINS

Official Report Says There Were No Casualties In England

BOMBS FELL MOSTLY
IN THE OPEN FIELDS

Three Air Machines Participated in First Raid in Twelve Weeks

London, July 29.—Three Zeppelin dirigible balloons participated in a raid on the east coast of England, it is officially announced. There were no casualties.

Details of the raid are still lacking. An unofficial dispatch says the airships proceeded inland a short distance and dropped bombs at the side of the railway. The missiles fell in the fields and roads where no damage was done.

This is the first German airship raid on England in twelve weeks.

FRENCH PUT DOWN
MORE ATTACKS

And They Also Succeeded in Gaining Some Ground in the Region of Thiaumont.

Paris, July 29.—Two strong German detachments, which attempted to reach the French lines at a point west of Verdun in the ravine south of Fleury were repulsed. The French made some progress in the region of Thiaumont.

In the sector of Fumin and Chenois woods the artillery duel continues.

MANY CASUALTIES
IN THREE RAIDS
ON ITALY PORTS

Austrians Killed Five and Wounded Twenty at Molfetta and Wounded Two at Bari.

Rome, July 29.—Austrian aeroplanes made an attack to-day on three Adriatic seaports. Two persons were wounded at Bari and five were killed and 20 wounded at Molfetta.

ITALIAN LINER
TURNED GUNS
ON SUBMARINE

Re D'Italia, Bound from Genoa for New York Was Attacked, But Succeeded in Beating Off the Teuton Ship.

Rome, July 29.—Re D'Italia, a vessel of the Italian Lloyd Sabaudia line, was attacked by a Teuton submarine while the steamer was on a voyage from Genoa to New York. The defensive guns with which the vessel was equipped, were brought into play and the submarine was driven away. The liner then proceeded on her way to America.

BRODY CAPTURED
AND TEUTON LINE
WAS SMASHED

Russians Have Taken 9,000 Prisoners and Seized 46 Guns—Brody is an Important Railroad Junction.

London, July 29.—Driving forward at two points less than sixty miles apart, Russian forces have captured Brody, in Galicia, and have broken the Austro-German first line west of Lutsk in Volhynia, according to the latest Russian official communication. In addition the Russians have taken 9,000 prisoners and 46 guns. Vienna admits the penetration of the Austrian line on the Brody-Lesniow road and says the Austrians are continuing the battle on the southern border of Brody.

The capture of Brody, an important railway junction, some fifty miles northeast of Lemberg, opens a direct road to the Galician capital. The occupation of the town also may have the effect of causing the entire Austrian line southward toward Tarnopol and Buczacz, which has been held tenaciously in face of Russian attacks, to fall back.

The success in Volhynia, while also a means to Lemberg should General Von Linington be unable to withstand the Russian attacks, which Petrograd reports are continuing, threatens the stronghold of Vladimir-Volynski, and makes more insecure the Austro-German hold on Kovel.

British troops north of the Somme in France have succeeded in occupying the whole of Longueval against a stubborn defense by the Germans. Their march towards Bapaume also has been aided by the reoccupation of the Leuville wood. Fighting continues in the vicinity of Poelziele.

On the front held by the French no fighting in the Somme region is reported by Paris. In the Voignes, however, the Germans have attempted to break the French line. In one attack south of Sainte Marie pass, the Germans gained a foothold in French positions, but were driven out, Paris says. A second attack was broken up.

The French have made some progress

to the west of the Thiaumont work, on the right bank of the Meuse.

In a naval battle between several German submarines and three British patrolboats off the coast of Scotland, Berlin reports the sinking of one of the British vessels. It adds that the other two patrolboats are supposed to have been sunk. London says that in a raid by a German submarine on a fleet of British vessels eight of the vessels were sunk.

NO EXCHANGE OF SUPPLIES.

Negotiations Between Rumania and Turkey are Broken Off.

London, July 29.—All negotiations between Rumania and Turkey with regard to exchange of supplies have been broken off, says a Teuton dispatch from Bucharest.

FRYATT EXECUTION
DENOTES NEW PHASE

German Prize Regulations Have Adopted Principle That Merchantmen Are Not Entitled to Commit Acts of War.

Berlin, July 29.—The execution of Captain Fryatt of the British steamship Brussel, after a trial by court martial for attempting to ram a German submarine, denotes a new phase in submarine controversy. German prize regulations have adopted the principle that merchantmen were not entitled to commit acts of war, and it threatened to treat as pirates those attempting to do so.

ENGLAND IS AROUSED

Over the Execution of Captain Fryatt of the Brussels.

London, July 29.—The execution of Captain Fryatt of the British steamship Brussel by the German government has aroused the British nation, and the foreign office has requested James W. Gerard, the American ambassador at Berlin, to procure complete details of the affair. According to information received here, Captain Fryatt was sentenced to death because while in command of the British steamship Wrexham in 1915 he was alleged to have attempted to ram a German submarine.

The German government, according to a wireless message received here, claims the execution of the British merchant captain was on the ground that he had committed a "franc-tireur crime against Germany sea forces." Viscount Grey, the British foreign secretary, in a communication to the ambassador Gerard, has claimed that the act for which Captain Fryatt paid with his life was "essentially defensive."

The British foreign office claims that the allegation of the German government that Captain Fryatt had with him a watch bearing an inscription commending him for an attempt to ram a submarine is untrue. Officials of the foreign office state that the charge against Captain Fryatt must have been based on press reports.

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Captain Fryatt was known as a "pirate dodger" on account of his success in eluding German submarines in the channel and the North sea.

The foreign office also has sent a protest to the American embassy asking for the immediate release of five stewardesses of the Brussels who have been confined in a German detention camp.

The food and drugs officials are particularly watchful in this instance because it has been noted in the past that whenever a serious epidemic exists, unscrupulous dealers prey upon the fear of ignorance of the public by flooding the market with worthless, hastily prepared concoctions, for which they assert curative properties which have no foundation whatever in fact. In the present instance, inspectors already have discovered shipments of a few such mixtures.

The department will do everything it can under the federal law to protect that portion of the public which is extremely credulous in times of panic and which will grasp at anything which promises protection or relief. The sale of such products at this time, the officials point out, is particularly threatening to the public health because many persons, relying on the false statements of impostors, neglect to secure competent medical advice. As a result, not only is the safety of the patient endangered, but in the absence of proper sanitary precautions, the likelihood of contagion is greatly increased.

It must be understood, however, that the federal food and drugs act applies only to products which are shipped in interstate commerce, that is, from one state to another, or which are offered for import or export, or which are manufactured or sold within a territory or District of Columbia. Products which are made and consumed wholly within a single state are subject only to state laws as may apply and are under the control only of state health officials. The federal law does not apply, for instance, to patent medicines made within the state of New York and sold in New York City. Persons buying or using a "remedy" made in their own state, therefore, must rely on the protection accorded them by their local health authorities.

EXPECT CARRANZA
TO ACCEPT PLAN

Washington Officials Believe That He Will Acquiesce in Proposed Extension of International Court's Power.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—Officials to-day looked for an early agreement by Carranza to the suggestions for extension of the powers of an international joint commission to settle the border difficulties, which accomplish the American acceptance of Mexico's proposal for that form of settlement. It will be two weeks before the commission can meet.

President Wilson is understood to have under consideration the following men as the commission: Chief Justice White, Major-General Goethals, Frederick Lehman and Justice Brandeis of the supreme court.

Carranza was informed last night in a note handed to his ambassador here that the Washington government is prepared to submit to a joint commission the task of seeking a solution of the border problems.

The proposal to widen the scope of subjects to be discussed by the commission is viewed in administration circles as an extremely important aspect of the situation. It is through an exchange of ideas on the whole Mexican problem that it is hoped a way may be found to furnish constructive aid to the de facto government in the financial and economic problems with which it is surrounded.

Mr. Arredondo issued yesterday a summary of his advice from Mexico City, saying that 10,000 Carranza troops were closing in on Villa and his followers in southern Chihuahua, and that destruction of the bandit command was certain. It is the first official Mexican admission that Villa is still alive.

KING NEARLY DROWNED.

Christian of Denmark Was in Capsized Boat.

London, July 29.—King Christian of Denmark had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday through the capsizing of a boat which he was sailing near Aarhus, says a Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen.

The king was out alone in a small sailboat when the craft capsized. He swam to the overturned craft and sat astride the keel, where his plight was observed from the shore. Boats hastened to the rescue.

15 GERMAN DESERTERS

Said They Couldn't Stand Anglo-French Fire Without Going Mad.

London, July 29.—An Exchange Telegraph correspondent wires the following message from Maastricht, east of Brussels: "Fifteen German deserters from the Somme region said it was impossible to live through the Anglo-French artillery fire without going mad, and they preferred desertion to insanity."

ON GRAND CIRCUIT.

Joan's Performance Was the Feature at Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., July 29.—The performance of Joan, a bay mare driven by McDevitt in the 2:06 trot, was the feature of the concluding day's card of the local grand circuit meeting yesterday. She got the decision in the headline by winning the first two heats.

There were three other events on the get-away card. Leila Patchen captured the 2:05 pace by taking two heats in easy fashion.

The 2:12 trot went to Donna Clay in three heats.

Tommy Murphy's Altwood took first money in the 2:07 pace by making the best showing in the final standing.

"THE MENACE" BOMBED.

Anti-Catholic Publication at Springfield, Ill., Attacked.

Springfield, Ill., July 29.—The Menace Publishing company plant was damaged by a bomb and was set afire to-day. It publishes an anti-Catholic paper called the "Menace."

80 DEATHS
DUE TO HEAT

Reported to Coroner's Office in Chicago During 24 Hours

200 PROSTRATIONS
DURING SAME PERIOD

Nine Deaths in The State of Michigan Laid to Heat Wave

Chicago, July 29.—Eighty deaths attributed to the excessive heat and nearly 200 prostrations have been reported in the last 24 hours, according to the coroner's office. Some hope was held out by the forecaster for a possible relief from the heat wave.

NINE DEATHS IN MICHIGAN.

Are Attributed to the Excessive Heat Visitation.

Detroit, Mich., July 29.—Nine deaths in this state are attributed to the continued heat in Michigan.

FRAUDULENT
INFANTILE PARALYSIS "CURES"

The Department of Agriculture Instructs Food and Drug Inspectors to Watch Interstate and Foreign Shipments for Fraudulent Remedies.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—Officials of the department of agriculture charged with the enforcement of the food and drugs act expect that the outbreak of infantile paralysis will tempt unscrupulous persons to offer for sale so-called "cures" for remedies for this dread malady. They, therefore, have issued special instructions to the food and drug inspectors to be particularly alert for interstate shipments or importations of medicines, the makers of which allege that they will cure or alleviate this disease, for which, at the present time, no medicinal cure is known. The officials also warn the public that any preparation put on the market and offered for sale as being effective for the treatment of infantile paralysis should be looked upon with extreme suspicion. Inspectors, accordingly, have been instructed to regard as suspicious, and to collect samples of, all medicines in interstate commerce for which such claims are made. Makers of such fraudulent remedies will be vigorously prosecuted whenever the evidence warrants action under the Sherman amendment to the food and drugs act. So-called remedies for infantile paralysis which are offered for import into the country will be denied entry.

The food and drugs officials are particularly watchful in this instance because it has been noted in the past that whenever a serious epidemic exists, unscrupulous dealers prey upon the fear of ignorance of the public by flooding the market with worthless, hastily prepared concoctions, for which they assert curative properties which have no foundation whatever in fact. In the present instance, inspectors already have discovered shipments of a few such mixtures.

The department will do everything it can under the federal law to protect that portion of the public which is extremely credulous in times of panic and which will grasp at anything which promises protection or relief. The sale of such products at this time, the officials point out, is particularly threatening to the public health because many persons, relying on the false statements of impostors, neglect to secure competent medical advice. As a result, not only is the safety of the patient endangered, but in the absence of proper sanitary precautions, the likelihood of contagion is greatly increased.

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THE EAGLE PASS EVENTS.

Eagle Pass, Tex., July 25, 1916.

Dear Sir: I am, I promised, give you my experiences in Eagle Pass. I was allowed to leave camp with two friends at 6:30 on Saturday, July 15, 1916. The camp is only about 20 minutes' walk to the main street. The streets here are much like our home town, but all one hears spoken is Spanish.

It seems very queer to us to see the large numbers of the more prosperous citizens, while all around them are huddled the hovels of the poorer class. All the white citizens seem able to talk Spanish. The stores seem to make good profits, as they charge about twice the amount for goods that we were in the way of paying at home.

We went down to the international bridge. This bridge crosses the Rio Grande, joining Eagle Pass with the Mexican city, Piedras Negras. There is a guard on this bridge night and day. We were not allowed to cross the bridge more than half way, so we went over to visit Fort Duncan, which is near the bridge. This is where our bakery and base hospital are. A Barre boy is working in the bakery here—Thomas Sibley. He has been working here since we arrived and is liking it.

After this visit we went strolling on the back streets like the pen sketches which I drew on the spot. It is very oriental and dreamy here at night, as from every house or backyard one can hear the guitar or mandolin. On passing one house, we heard music and went behind the house into a yard. A dance was taking place. It was the dreamiest music I ever heard. After the music stopped, there was no noisy applause like howland hall. The dancers kept walking arm in arm until the music started another dance. I have drawn a picture of this spot, No. 1.

When it grew dark, they hung lanterns all around and danced until a late hour.

The nights are very pleasant and cool. One enjoys the nights after the hot days. No one seems to work here, as most of the Mexican people sleep all day and then dance or sing at night.

After leaving the dance, we went down to look across the Rio Grande from a high point. The Mexican side of the river seems to be the most fertile. We could see some large fields ploughed and growing grain.

I have heard lots of talk about the "silver" Rio Grande, but the silver must have been taken out of it before we came here, as all I have seen was a dirty river of mud. In many places one can find it. The Mexican people go swimming in it. We could see them from our side of the river.

We went down to the ice plant and sewerhouse, which is on the river bank. The machinery in this plant is very modern and the place was very clean. After visiting this, we went to a Catholic fair. It was much the same as a fair in Barre, with the exception that it was held outdoors in the square of the church. Dancing, games and the throwing of confetti were the evening's sport. The Spanish

VERMONT BOYS ARE
ENJOYING CAMP LIFE

They Are in Good Health Generally and Have Wholesome Food to Eat—Showers Baths Lessen the Terrors of Border Heat.

Eagle Pass, Tex., July 24, 1916.

Dear Sir: In this letter I will try to give a description of the different amusements that we have here. You will no doubt be surprised to know that we have moving pictures on the field. But nevertheless it is a fact, and very good shows are given every evening. Every Saturday night we have a vaudeville show with the pictures. Last Saturday, the 24th, in the cool of the evening before the pictures were shown, we had four boxing matches. The persons taking part were boys from Vermont, Maryland, Kansas and the 30th U. S. A. Infantry.

This proved to be a very exciting and interesting program. The ring was roped off and stood about four feet above the audience before the moving picture screen. But this is only one form of amusement. We also have various sports on our streets such as boxing, wrestling and singing to the tune of a field organ that belongs to Company I boys, a present to them from the Estey Organ company of Brattleboro. We also have reading rooms made of canvas. The natives call this "river cane." It grows to the height of from eight to ten feet, looking like large field corn but of a very tough nature. The room has two very large rooms with tables and benches, so one can read and write.

On the hottest days houses built of this material are very cool, as the sun's rays do not penetrate these leaves, and the wind filters through the cane, giving it (the wind) a cooling effect. It is one of the prettiest sights I ever saw, the Texas moonlight nights. The sky is clear and has a deep blue color. The moonlight is very bright; when the moon is full it is almost as bright as day. In fact, I often read my papers, The Times, after taps by moonlight with ease.

The food here is very good. Yesterday, Sunday, July 23, we had for dinner, meat and potatoes, macaroni and cheese, pudding and pineapple sauce and coffee. We often have iced coffee or tea for meals. We are more comfortable now, as we have our cots to sleep on. New clothes have been issued to us since we came here, from head to foot. We have plenty of everything but money.

Yesterday, Colonel Reeves gave us a very interesting and instructive address, followed by an address upon "Freedom" by our chaplain, Thomas. Both parties proved to be very good speakers and their talks were enjoyed very much.

It still continues to be hot, but with our new shower baths we are able to stand it much better than at first. We were vaccinated for smallpox last Thursday, having taken the typhoid serum some time ago. There is practically no sickness in camp and all are happy.

I tell everyone who has friends or relatives in camp here would write, as the boys look forward to the mail, and much excitement is shown when it comes here. The boys receive many packages from home and everybody has a "wack at the cat" or a reading of the papers.

All for now. I will write a full account of my first night in Eagle Pass. I remain,

Sincerely yours,

A. G. Edwards,

Co. H, 1st Vt. Inf.

CHARLES STIELOW GOT STAY OF
EXECUTION FOR A FEW
HOURS

Ossining, N. Y., July 29.—As Charles Stielow was about to start for the electric chair at the state prison this morning, the prison authorities received word by telephone that Supreme Court Justice Guy had granted a stay of execution until to-night. Stielow was condemned to die for the murder of Charles Phelps, a farmer, and his housekeeper, Margaret Wolcott.

In granting the stay, Justice Guy said that so many papers had been submitted in defense that he did not have time to examine them before the hour set for the execution.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

Has Been Established with Some Important Aims.

New York, July 29.—Announcement was made to-day by the National Academy of Science of the establishment of the National Research Council, an organization of the scientific authorities of educational and research institutions of the country in the interests of national defense, an idea which the academy recently submitted to President Wilson and which received his immediate approval.

"The purpose of the council," says the announcement, "is to bring into co-operation existing governmental, educational industrial and other research organizations with the object of encouraging the investigation of natural phenomena, the increased use of scientific research in the development of American industry, the employment of scientific methods in strengthening the national defense, and such other applications of science as will promote the national security and welfare."

"The council will be composed of leading American investigators and engineers, representing the army, navy, Smithsonian institution and various scientific bureaus of the government, educational institutions and research foundations, and the research laboratories of industrial and manufacturing establishments."

"Committees already at work include those on nitric acid supply, preventive medicine, dyestuffs, and other chemicals rendered scarce by the war, and means of communication for military and other purposes."

"The council will prepare a national census of scientific investigators and equipment for research in government research laboratories, and will utilize a variety of means for promoting scientific research in all branches of pure and applied science."

"The co-operation of many research institutions is already assured. As an example of active assistance, Throop College of Technology in Pasadena, Cal., has offered the fullest use of its research facilities and in connection with this work has raised an additional research endowment fund of one hundred thousand dollars. Other institutions are equally interested. The engineering foundation, under the auspices of the United States Engineering societies, has voted to co-operate with the council and to contribute largely toward the expense of its work of organization. President Wilson has also written to express his full approval of the plans of the council and his assurance of the support and co-operation of the government department."

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BOY'S BODY FOUND.

Wilbur Parent, Aged 11, Was Drowned in Burlington Bay.

Burlington, July 29.—The body of 11-year-old Wilbur Parent, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Parent, of No. 29 North avenue, was found yesterday near Crane's wharf in Burlington bay by some of the mill employees.

The boy had been missing since the day previous, when he went swimming with some other boys. The wharf is partially destroyed and it is thought the boy suddenly walked from the water which is only a foot or two deep into some of the holes which are over ten feet deep. His clothes left on the shore were the first clue to his whereabouts.

NECK WAS KILLED.

Arthur Whittemore Killed in Tale Mine at Rochester.

Rochester, July 29.—Arthur Whittemore, aged 24 years, was instantly killed Wednesday morning while at the mine of the Eastern Tale company. He was employed as skip loader and was caught by a descending skip, his neck and an ankle being broken. He lived on the Damon farm and leaves a wife and one child.

and Mexican people were very much in evidence here and the fees were spoken in centavos and pesos.

The people here do not pronounce the name of the Mexican leader as Villa; they talk of Vio.

We returned to camp at 10:15 and went to rest, so as to be able to do our duty the next day.

All for now; more later.

Yours sincerely,

A. G. Edwards,

Co. H, 1st Vt. Inf.

MORGAN'S ESTATE REPORT

Shows \$78,149,024 Exclusive of Property Outside New York State.

New York, July 29.—Total assets of the estate of J. Pierpont Morgan, the financier, who died in Rome, Italy, March 31, 1913, exclusive of property outside New York state, are fixed at \$78,149,024 in a report which will be filed with the state controller by Transfer Tax Appraiser Lyons. It was announced last night.

Debts, administration expenses and commission of the executors, amount to \$9,764,343 and deducted from the total assets, leave a net estate of \$68,384,680. To be added to the net estate will be a trust fund of \$1,115,052 created in 1867 by Junius Spencer Morgan for the benefit of Frances Louise Tracy Morgan, which brings the total of the financiers' property subject to the transfer tax laws of New York state up to \$69,499,732.

John Pierpont Morgan, son of the decedent, is the largest beneficiary, the present value of his share of the estate being \$53,084,918. The largest individual item was a legacy of \$3,000,000.

The inventory and appraisal of books, manuscripts and prints in Mr. Morgan's library fill 1,072 typewritten pages. The total value of books and manuscripts is placed at \$3,728,004.

The most valuable item in the collection of watches was a small one covered with pearls appraised at \$10,000.

The contents of his wine cellar were valued at \$44,743, the net value being reduced to \$28,038, as a reduction of 15 per cent was allowed for leakage. One item shows the financier had cigars valued at \$8,639 at 30 Wall street.

CANADA SENTENCES
FIVE AMERICAN
SAILORS TO JAIL

Guilty of Desertion Because They Refused to Board Merchantman

Armed for Defense.

Montreal, July 29.—The five ship engineers, signed New York, who refused on their arrival here recently, to board the ship they were assigned to, because she was armed with a gun were yesterday sentenced to ten days in jail each for desertion. The court decided that, as the ship was armed only for defense purposes, the men's claim that she was not a merchant ship was untenable.

MORETOWN PARTIES IN SUIT.

Arthur H. Booth Seeks \$4,000 for Personal Injuries.

As the result of an alleged assault on the Fourth of July, Arthur H. Booth of Moretown has brought suit in county court against John M. Mobbs and John J. Tanner, also of Moretown, asking \$4,000 for injuries suffered. John W. Gordon represents the plaintiff.

The assault took place in front of the Booth house, according to the specifications filed, and followed the plaintiff's request that Mobbs and his companion go somewhere else to celebrate with fire crackers. According to the papers filed with the clerk, Booth was badly beaten and has been unable to work since then. The case is returnable at the September term of court.

VILLAS LOCATED.

Several Hundred are Escaped 300 Miles South of Border.

Douglas, Ariz., July 29.—Colonel Garcia and Frederick Mesa, Villa followers, with a force of several hundred men, are reported to be enamped in Bermudez mountains, 300 miles south of the border.

CALLED BACK
AT DEATH DOOR

Charles Stielow Got Stay Of Execution For a Few Hours

BECAUSE THE JUDGE
WAS SO RUSHED

He Had Not Had Time To Examine All Papers In Defense

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"Committees already at work include those on nitric acid supply, preventive medicine, dyestuffs, and other chemicals rendered scarce by the war, and means of communication for military and other purposes."

"The council will prepare a national census of scientific investigators and equipment for research in government research laboratories, and will utilize a variety of means for promoting scientific research in all branches of pure and applied science."

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MORGAN'S ESTATE REPORT

Shows \$78,149,024 Exclusive of Property Outside New York State.

New York, July 29.—Total assets of the estate of J. Pierpont Morgan, the financier, who died in Rome, Italy, March 31, 1913, exclusive of property outside New York state, are fixed at \$78,149,024 in a report which will be filed with the state controller by Transfer Tax Appraiser Lyons. It was announced last night.

Debts, administration expenses and commission of the executors, amount to \$9,764,343 and deducted from the total assets, leave a net estate of \$68,384,680. To be added to the net estate will be a trust fund of \$1,115,052 created in 1867 by Junius Spencer Morgan for the benefit of Frances Louise Tracy Morgan, which brings the total of the financiers' property subject to the transfer tax laws of New York state up to \$69,499,732.

John Pierpont Morgan, son of the decedent, is the largest beneficiary, the present value of his share of the estate being \$53,084,918. The largest individual item was a legacy of \$3,000,000.

The inventory and appraisal of books, manuscripts and prints in Mr. Morgan's library fill 1,072 typewritten pages. The total value of books and manuscripts is placed at \$3,728,004.

The most valuable item in the collection of watches was a small one covered with pearls appraised at \$10,000.

The contents of his wine cellar were valued at \$44,743, the net value being reduced to \$28,038, as a reduction of 15 per cent was allowed for leakage. One item shows the financier had cigars valued at \$8,639 at 30 Wall street.

CANADA SENTENCES
FIVE AMERICAN
SAILORS TO JAIL

Guilty of Desertion Because They Refused to Board Merchantman

Armed for Defense.

Montreal, July 29.—The five ship engineers, signed New York, who refused on their arrival here recently, to board the ship they were assigned to, because she was armed with a gun were yesterday sentenced to ten days in jail each for desertion. The court decided that, as the ship was armed only for defense purposes, the men's claim that she was not a merchant ship was untenable.

MORETOWN PARTIES